SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1871.

Amusements To-day Jooth's Theatre-Lith, Little Nest Fowers Theatre Stin Fane. Globe Theatre-Saint, &c. Matines. I inn Edwin's Theatre-Kelly & Losa's Minstrela Rible's Garden-1ris. Matines.
Tony Pustor's Opera House. Fair of Mullingar. Matines
Wallack's.-Bios tread. Matines.
Wood's Wuseum.-Jola. Matines.

For the accommodation of persons resuling no orriest'ar rates at the up-town advertisement office 54 1-2 West Thirty-second street, at the junction of

The Sun in the Country. Persons going to the country may have THE SUN sent to them daily by mail, for fifty cents per month, by addressing the Publisher.

FOR PRESIDENT.

SCHOLARS' AND CLERGYMENS' CANDIDATE, HORACE GREELEY, LL. D.,

OF AWRERST COLLEGE.

The Great Robbery on the Golden Rule. The report of Mr. R. W. TAYLOR, the First Comptroller of the Treasury Department, concerning the loss of the \$1,000,000 which were in an iron box or safe on board the steamer Golden Rule when she was wrecked in May, 1865, so far from clearing up the mystery attending the affair, only makes it this ker.

On Wednesday morning we laid before our readers a circumstantial statement of all the facts connected with the wreck and the loss of the money. This statement was made up exclusively of evidence furnished from the bigeonholes of the Treasury Department itself, and of the reports of detectives employed by the Department to work up the case. The conclusion to which it irresistibly led was that there was foul play somewhere, that the steamer was wrecked purposely, and that the \$1,000,000, which Comptroller Taylor would persuade us went to the bottom of the sea with the steamer, became the booty of the scoundrels who sent her to destruction. So far from weakening this conclusion, the Comptroller has greatly strengthened it, besides bringing upon himself the ugly suspicion that he has a personal interest in screening the guilty parties.

How little confidence should be reposed in Mr. TAYLOR's report appears from his saying that the Golden Rule sailed from New York at 12:30 on May 20, 1865, when it is notorious, and also a matter of proof on file in the Treasury Department itself, that she collided with a steam tug as she left her wharf on that day, and was injured so badly that it took two days to repair her, during which time she was anchored in the river, with boats repeatedly going back and forth between her and the shore. She did not sail for Greytown till late on the 22d of May; and it seems very probable that it was during this detention that the robbery was effected.

Mr. TAYLOR goes on to speak of the lost money as having been in the form of compound-interest notes, and this assumption he repeats several times. It is an important point for him to establish that they were this kind of money, for his main argument in favor of their having been actually lost is, that all the compound-interest notes out in May, 1865, fell due three years ago: that \$1,000,000 of them have never been presented for payment, and that, consequent- public notice, and avoids the cares and rethey must be presumed to have been lost with the Golden Rule. It would be by no stitutes the stronger reason why he means certain that the \$1,000,000 compoundinterest notes outstanding were identical is such a rare virtue in these days, with the \$1,000,000 put on board of the that, like precious stones, its value Golden Rule, even if the latter were of the is intensified by its rarity; and it would be same kind; but all dispute on this point is a proud thing for the Republicans to say rendered unnecessary by the fact that it is common greenbacks, and not compound interest notes at all, which are the subject of inquiry. All our information concurs in demonstrating this fact, and Mr. TAYLOR himself helps establish it. He says:

"May 17, 1805, a transfer draft, No. 2,383, was is need at the Treasury Department dir cring the Treasurer to pay to the order of Rufus Liminton and Victor Smith, for transportition to D. W. CHEREMAN, Assistant Treasurer United States at San Francisco, one million gollars in lauful money to be placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States." And again:

"The Treasurer in his letter of the 18th to Mr. CHERSEMAN, advising him of the remittance, says: "A package of large Treasury notes—one million solars."

What becomes, after this, of his elaborate speculations about the numbers of the notes, and their presumed non-presentation for payment? And why does he befog the question by trying to make out the money to have been in compound interest notes, and not in greenbacks ?

More remarkable still is the Comptroller's story about the iron box or safe itself, in which the notes were shipped. He says:

"After the ship had gone to pleces efforts were made to recover the box, but likewise without success. A wrecking vessel was employed, and about the 20th of June, ag appears from a receipt of the additional success. It is a superior of the vessel, \$2160,120 of the seven-torries and Treasury drafts were recovered, some of them nearly destroad. Two plecus of iron supposed to be parts of the lower factors and the superior of the vesser factors were fished up, but no pertion of the compound-interest notes were found.

sere fished up, but no portion or the compounds.

"Subsequently the box was found and forwarded to the Bepartment. No record or written statement of the receivery can be found. When received at the Department the lift had been burst open the bolt of the lock being so bent inward as no longer to retain a hold in the side of the box. The chief machinist of the Department informs me that at the lime the box was received he examined it, and that it did not carry any marks or evidence of having been forced open by the use of instruments; but it bould have been, and probably was, broken open by being violently thrown from side to side in the hold of the vessel and among the rocks a ter the ander similar circumstances, especially when was any movable substance of weight in the t

All the evidence submitted to the Department is to the effect that the safe was indeed recovered, but that it never reached Washington, having been lost overboard again from the deck of the schooner which was carrying it from the place of the wreck to Baltimore. The absurdity of supposing that the bolt of an iron safe could be bent inward and the door Lurst open by the pitching of a vessel, is too apparent to require argument; and the attempt of the Comptroller to dimin ish the absurdity by reference to the weight of a few pounds of paper inside the safe, is not creditable to his intelligence. It is quite and its bolt bent back, was submitted to the Treasury machinist for examination; but it was not the box which contained the money phipped in the Golden Rule. The Comptrol

the safe found and the box sent to Washington were not identical.

It is suspicious, too, that this report of Comptroller TAYLOR bears date May 10, 1871, after our agent had visited the Treasury Department for the purpose of investigating this case. The inference is, that there was in the Department no intention of taking any steps in regard to the matter at all, until it began to be feared that the facts in relation to it were likely to be made public. At the last moment, therefore, this buncling explanation has been cooked up, with the hope that it will stifle inquiry. How groundless this hope is will presently be seen. Comptroller TAYLOR volunteers this opinion : "Notwithstanding the unremitting efforts of the

Department, through detectives and otherwise, for three years or more, nothing has been discovered casting suspicion upon the officers or rew of the steamship, nor of those employed on the wiceking

Before we have done with the matter we think the contrary will be proved, even more conclusively than it has been already.

The Republican Candidate for Gover-

nor of New Jersey. There seems to be some difficulty among our Republican friends on the other side of the river in selecting a suitable candidate for Governor. They appear to have any quantity of timber, but little of it is available for the purpose. OLDEN, PARKER, and Et. all our readers, and is destined to remain so. MER positively refuse to permit their names to go before the Convention, although it admitted that the nomination of either of these distinguished gentlemen would make assurance doubly sure of victory in the fall.

Senator BEITLE of Camden has been fairly driven from the field by the outcry raised against him on account of his legisla tive connection with Erie. He slumbered in the lap of and held soft dalliance with that enticing corporation too long. The locks of the strong man were shorn, and the cry of "Up, Samson, the Philistines are upon you," only served to rouse him to the conscious ness that he was too weak to cope with his enemies, who hemmed him in on every side. There are left DAVIDSON, SCOVEL, KIL-PATRICK, WALSH, and DUDLEY; but it is generally admitted that none of these possess the elements either of availability or capacity. Scovel appears to be a sort of modern Don QUIXOTE, continually mistaking wind-mills for giants, a barber's basin for MAMBRINO's helmet, and a flock of sheep for the army of ALIFARAZON. DAVIDSON is too much absorbed in real estate specula tions, writing the life of Toussaint Louver-TUBE, addressing Sunday schools, wrestling in prayer at Young Men's Christian Associations, and all that kind of religious dissipation to which men of his make are usually addicted. KILPATRICK is dowered with the distrust which GRANT'S mental incapacity and vulgar despotism have evoked for soldier candidates. Besides, none of these men, either by experience in public affairs, mental capacity, or popularity, are competent to fill to the full the measure of the present requirements of the Republican party in New

We have already mentioned the name of THOMAS T. KINNEY of Newark, so well and widely known as the able conductor of the leading journal of New Jersey, as in this crisis the most competent man to bear the Republican banner to victory. There is no man in the State who more thoroughly comprehends its needs, or has given so much time and labor to advancing its real interests, or whose nomination would give more complete satisfaction. We know the instinctive modesty of the man-how it slrinks from sponsibilities of office; but that only conshould be brought to the front. Modesty that they had elevated a man to the Governorship of New Jersey who had never been a candidate, and whose intrinsic merit alone had secured for him the position. There are few men in the State possessed of a wider knowledge of men and things than Mr. KIN-NEY; none that we know of higher literary culture; and what is more, he is every inch a Jerseyman. He has an instinctive horror of everything that is corrupt and mean; and the moral effect of putting such a man in the Governor's chair would exercise a healthy influence, and one much needed, over New Jersey Legislatures. We call upon the men who honestly have the real interests of the Republican party and the State at heart to lift this nomination out of the reach of the wirepullers and corrupt politicians, and confer it upon one who will be admitted by both friend and foe to be in every way

ance of its responsible duties. The Long Branch Present to Gen.

worthy of it, and competent for the perform-

Grant. The Hudson Gazette, makes the following answer to the question who it was that made to Gen. GRANT the present of the cottage at Long Branch in which he is now living: Long Branch in which he is now living:

"John Chamerilan, a notorious sporting man, proprison of the gambling hell in Tweaty-fifth street, New York, and also proprietor of the Clubifouse and race course at Long Branch, is amont the leading subscribers to the fund which purchased Giant's seaside cottage. The information comes so direct that we have no reason to question it, the git was made early last season, about the time President Giant took possession of that valuable piece of property."

"Bumiliating as Giant's course has been throughout his Presidential term, how much does it add to that bunditation in the eyes of the said scopic of the United States to have it publicly proclaimed that his princely seaside regionec—where he dalless away the days and weeks and moths that should be devoted to the duties of his office—is in partitle gift of professional gamblers and sporting

The Hudson Gazette does not profess to know the names of the other persons who conributed to give the President his summer residence; or, if it knows them, it prefers to withhold them from publicity.

The Guartte speaks without mercy of JOHN CHAMBLELAIN: but it ought to ac knowledge that, so far as yet appears, he has never asked or received from the great Amer ican Present-Taker any public office or any

other official favor in return for his present But who are the other distinguished gen tlemen who joined Mr. CHAMBERLAIN in be stowing on our poverty-stricken President the benefaction of that beautiful cottage by the possible that some box, with its door open | seaside? Let their names and the amounts of their respective donations be revealed to an admiring world. Why don't some of their friends publish the whole story? Did they give their money of their own spontaler says, "No record or written statement of neous motion? Or, like poor old BELISARIUS the recovery can be found;" and the reason begging for a penny, did GHANT appeal to

is, that such a record would have shown that | their sympathies, and implore them to re lieve his distress by making him this little present? Are they ashamed of having done such a noble deed of benevolence to a poor but deserving man? Is it anything they need to blush for? Let us have their names, and then it will be known whether GRANT has paid any of them with offices or not; or whether, like Mr. Chamberlain, all of them acted in making this charitable gift from

motives of pure and unselfish philanthropy. What a queer and disgusting business this Presidential present-taking has got to be! And they talk of renominating the Present-

Respectfully Declined.

We have been informed that the accounts of the city covering the period when great frauds are alleged to have taken place, have been copied out and may be examined

at the City Hall. We respectfully decline the invitation to send an expert to examine these accounts. When they are printed so that all men can see and judge for themselves, we shall be glad to consider how far they prove and how far they disprove the imputations recently current against the present rulers of this city; but we do not think it worth while to engage in any private criticism of a mass of manuscript matter which is inaccessible to

Gen. BUTLER said in a speech the other dey that MILES STANDISH, the old Puritan, was fortunate because he lived at a time when there were no newspapers.

Gen. BUTLER-as is characteristic of his arguments-mentioned only a minor point. MILES STANDISH'S more extreme felicity was that he lived at a time when there were no BEN BUTLERS

CASTELAR's celebrated oration delivered in the Spanish Cortes, on the announcement to that dy by the Ministry that the Duke of AOSTA and accepted the throne of Spain, electrified Europe by its logic, and won the heart of Spain by its national spirit. The prophecies it contained would appear to be near fulfilment. The telegraph informs us that an attempt has been made on the life of AMADEUS. To many, who know the Spanish character and the intense love of country that in the breasts of these men supersedes all party feeling, the wonder is not that the latent enmity to this foreign King should find vent now, but that it ever allewed such a monarch to occupy his throne. The election of AMADEUS was at best but a refuge of foolish monarchists. It was either AMADEUS or a repub lic, and the real rulers of Spain at the time, PRIM and SERRANO, preferred the temporary rule of a foreigner. Of these two WARWICKS, one has been removed from the scene by the hand of an assassin, not without generating whispers in Madrid that the old Italian policy of removing the ladder by which one had mounted was instrumental in his taking off; the other, SERRANO, has apparently withdrawn from the strife, and awaits in retirement the issue of the anomalous situation which he was mainly instrumental in

producing. The St. Louis Times informs us that Presi dent GRANT intends to reside on his \$300,000 farm near that city after his retirement from office, and that he is having it put in first-class cendition and stocked with the most costly kinds of thoroughbred animals. This will be agreeable news to the country. Gen. GRANT will leave Washington for that farm on the 4th of March,

narriages of cousins and other near blood rela tions are specially liable to bodily and mental diseases was brought forward by Professor Rich ARD OWEN of the Indiana State University at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, now sitting at Indianaption. He seems to be ignorant of the result of late inquiries, which show by statistics that the blood relationship of parents, per se, has nothing to do with the health or sickness of the children though it is true that where the father and mother, being both of the same family, are liable to the same hereditary disease, that disease will be nkely to show itself in their children. A perfectly healthy man marrying a perfectly healthy woman will have healthy offspring, and a sickly man marrying a sickly woman will have sickly offspring, whether near of kin or not The relationship is only an accidental circum stance, not a moving cause of deterioration.

The report that Postmaster-General CRES-WELL is about to retire from the Cabinet is not much credited. "CRESWELL," says one of his admirers, "is one of the best officers of the Administration." This is doubtless also the opinion of Mr. CHORPENNING. Let him speak and tell us also how the \$450,000 which he and Cres-WELL so nearly swindled the Government out of

The subjoined statement respecting a re cent Ku-Klux outrage in the State of Maine we

cent Ku-Kiux outrage in the State of Maine we copy from the columns of the Tribune:

"A parry of young men, disguised à la Ku-Kiux, compelled another young man named Leonard Jackson to go to the cemetery, to kneel upon the grave of a woman recently buried there, and to sak her forgiveness of some injury not stated. The lynchers then threw Jackson into a mud puddle by way of further purgation, leaving him there partly covered with stones. He was belied borne by some neighbors, and is still in a precarious state. Now if there be any reason why the scounders who thus violated the peace should not be sent to the House of Correction, pray what is it?"

Now if there be any reason why President

Now if there be any reason why President GRANT should not put Maine ander martial law by virtue of the Ku-Klux act, what is it?

E. R. ROXBURY, who was a soldier in the rebel army, and who boasts of his war record, was recently appointed to a clerkship in the Post Office Department in Washington. The Grand Army of the Republic have taken Roxsuny's case in hand. Resolutions have been adopted denouncing the GRANT Administration for discriminating in many instances against Union soldiers in favor of rebels. The Department Commander has been requested to convene the En campment, so that the protest may have its

The Chicago Republican reports that Senator Fenton of New York is browsing around the Northwest. He was in Chicago on the 23d and n Milwaukee on the 24th inst. The Republican states that Mr. FENTON is intent on getting himself nominated as the Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency. Of course this is a mere conjecture. It is not probable that Mr. FENTON has any such idea in his mind.

DEXTER PARS, Aug. 23.—Porse No. 1. \$2,000, in horses that never beat 3 minutes—\$1,000, \$600.

WHERE THEY GO TO BE EASY

AND FIND THE ROSE OF SHARON AND THE LILY OF THE VALLEY.

The Great Earthen Bowl - Procession of Invalids—The Great Pine Needle Baths— Evesight from the Heart of a Mountain— Billy Cook's House—Blind Men's Buff.

SHARON, Aug. 24 .- Sharon, the great German vatering-place of America, is seated in the bottom f an immense earthen bowl. It bears no resemlance to Saratoga. The streets are dusty, and are not thronged with carriages. There are neither race tracks nor club houses. The waiter with wi-p broom and extended palm is unknown. The wait ers are all termans. There is but one colored man n the place, and he is an invalid. Everything is There is a park but it is on the side of the moun toin. The ascent is very pleasant, especially when one is tired. There is no inquisitiveness here, and there are no disreputable persons. Everybody carries a cane. A man who don't carry one is regarded as a lunatic. The scenery is a landscape and the drives are fair, but not beautifut. There is no fishing, nor indeed are there any streams, except a small stream of milky sulphur water. In the morning, when the air is freighted with dew, the odor of this water is exquisite. It reminds visitors of the fragrance of bad eggs and hotled onions.

WHAT BANG IS DOING. The springs are few in number. They generally lie at the roots of the hills. The ground about the hills is crosted with sulphur. Bang, the restaurant man of Newport, has built large bathing houses. The most popular ba this known as the Pine Needle Bath The water is impregnated with sniphur and magnesia, and is flavored with coal tar. The inhaling of the steam from this tar clears out the lungs and open the pores. Physicians recommend it for persons inclined to consumption. Bang also owns the most popular hotel in the place, and is making a princely

A pure stream pours from a lead pipe leading from A pure stream pours from a lead pipe leading from the heart of amountain. It is invaluable as eye-witer. Hundreds daily was a their eves in it. Chas. Delmonico visits it every year, and declares that he can see witsout guesses for lour months after he returns to New York. George Jones (not the Count Joannes) and the Hon. George Loutrei ought to use this water.

The mimeral water is the leadstone of this easy-going old watering-place.

BANG'S WONDERFUL DOG.

There are more beauties at Sharon, for its size

There are more beauties at Sharon, for its size, than at any other watering blace in America; but they are all afflicted with the kangardo drob. The majority of the visitors are Hebreas and Germans. The downsess at have magnificent black eyes, chon tresses, and brilliant diamonds. The German ladies are supero dancers.

One should never leave Sharon without visither Assemblynan Good's house. Mr. Gook came up here from the Eleventh Ward a year ago with a great deal of money, and bought this mansion. He occupied it one night, and then the rear of the house gave way, and the whole concern tipped backward at an angie of 45 degrees. It has never been repaired, it stands on the main street, a melancaoly monument of a New York Assemblyman's folly. The house was built on a rock 4 Cook says he shall build his next house on the sand.

Notes.

The crop of Indians at Sharon is small. There The crop of Indians at Sharon is small. There is only one bow-and-arrow man, and he does a fair business. An old Indian woman with a pretty daughter teaches the ladies bead work and basket-naking. The gentlemen also take lessons, but never in the alseence of the pretty daughter.
The tashionable game here is hindman's buff, Judge Koch and Corporal Budge are the blind men. Bang gave a grand hop on Saturday night. The belle of the evening was Miss Hennie Bendit. Another remarkable boauty was Miss Carrie Eppstein.

Another Femanasche von Stein.

Judee Koch, Miss Clara Schultz, the two lawyers Kercaeis, Connseilor Springarn, Ephraim Jacobs.

Aidern'an Croker, Pare 3-Rosa and husband, Supervisor Willman, Coroner Herrman, Carl Triacca, Gon. Tanser, Magnus Grose, and other distinguished rersons are visitors here. Misses Rachael and Mill e Bendit and a sister of Mrs. Judge Dittennoe'er word nune admired.

Mill e Bendit and a sister of Mrs. Judge Dittennoe'er were nuce admired.

Dr. Euward Selleck has spent several weeks here studying the manners and customs of the aborigines. Howe's Cave, seventeen miles from here, is duly visited by hundreds of persons.

A dazuerreotypist employs every hour in taking groups. He took forty-two in one day. The ladies bought them all before they were finished. The handsome Judge Koch occupied a prominent position in each group.

RECKLESS ARTILLERY PRACTICE. the Shelling of the Plymouth Rock-Pro Action of General Belknap.

To the Educe of The Sun.

Sin: Enclosed, I send you for publication, copy of the reply of the Secretary of War to my letter addressed to him respecting the reckless firing from Fort Walsworth. As you have already published my letter to him, it is but just that his prompt response suouid be laid before your readers. JAMES FICK, JR., President, NEW YORK, Aug. 25, 1871.

New York, Aug. 25, 1871.

James Pick, Jr., President Narragansett Steamship Co., New Fork:

Sin: Your communication of the 22d inst., relative to practice firing at Fort Wadsworth during the passage of steamers, has been received, and I have the nonor to reply that the necessary orders will be given to prevent a recurrence of the practice of which ou complain.

Very respectfully your obedient servant.

WM. W. BELKNAP,

Segretary of War.

Secretary of War. WASHINGTON, Aug. 23, 1871. The Secretary of War has directed that all firing om the forts be suspended during the passage of

THE LOSS OF THE LODONA.

The Foundering of a New York Steamer-The following despatch was received in this

Acksonville, Fla., Aug. 24.—The steam-hip Lodons was wrecked seventy-five miles south of St. Augustine. Twenty persons were drowned. The mess boy was picked up yesterony. He brings news that the steamer is a total week. The survivors are the captain's son, the first and second mates, the chief engineer, first ar-sistant engineer, firenae, four sailors, head cook, and mess boy.

The Lodona was a fore-and-aft rigged iron pro-Hull, England, in 1862 for blockade-running. She was rated A1 at the American Lloyds. Capt. H. R. Hovey of Essex, Conn., was her commander, and Hovey of Essex, Conn., was her commander, and her company comprised about thirty men. The Lodona sailed from tais port on the 12th of August with an assorted cargo for New Orleans. She carried one passenger, Mrs. Caroline Conway. The vessel's consignees in this city are Massrs. C. H. Mallery & Co., and she is owned by Massrs. John Jewett & Sons, Front street and Burling slip.

How Charles Francis Adams Voted.

From the Chicago Republican.

Mr. Adams was at home on the day of the Presidential election in 1863. Before going to the polls no fixed a ticket which he intended to vote, but belore he reached the place where he finally deposited his ballet, by some hook or crook never explained, he became possessor of one of the village grocer's printed advertisements. Be folded it up neatly, as was his hosts with such documents, to take home and examine, and processed on his way to "execute a freeman's will," which, after arriving at the ballot-box, no fully supposed that he had accomplished. No person saw what he voted; but soon after feaving the voting room, to his chaprin he discovered that he had cast the grocer's advertisement into the box and held the syncace of American citizenship—his ballot—in his hand. He decided quickly to return to the polling place and state the facts to the officers in charge of the hallot-box, and did so. They examined the box, and found the grocer's advertisement folded exactly as Mr. Adams explained it. They doclied that it should be removed from the box and handed to Mr. Adams, and that he should be permitted to east his vote. Mr. Adams, with the graceful signity so characteristic of him, thanked the officials who had ecided in his favor, and in order this time to avoid another mistake, he voted an open ticaet, which developed a startling fact to the officials around the startling exception of the Grant elector ticket. How Charles Francis Adams Voted.

Since the mysterious shooting of Mr. Jonathan Hoffman of Cape May, the detectives have been busily working for sines to the murderer. On a large stone under his kitchen window they found spots of tobacco juice, such as a man of nervous tomperament would expectorate. In the field where the assassin watched for Mr. Hoffman they have found the imprint of a square-toed sine or boot, broken at the side. The gun wad was a part of a local newspaper. Search warrants have been obtained for the examination of all the houses in the neighborhood. heally working for class to the murderer. On

DR. NUGENT'S GREAT SORROW.

Where a Great Crime or even the Charge of a Great Crime Strikes with Crushing Weight-The Buitimore Poisoning.

PITTSTON, Pa., Aug. 28 .- It is not generally known that Mrs. E. G. Wharton, the Baltimore Borgia, was reared in this beautifully situated town, or that she has a brother residing here. He is one Pittston's most respected citizens. He is a hysician, with an office in a low frame building in Main street, and his name is Dr. W. S. Nugent, Eliza Nugent having been the maiden name of Mrs. Wharton. The doctor is a polished gentleman, about the medium height, of spare frame, sailow complexion, and coal-black hair sightly tinged with gray. He wbars a moustache and side whiskers. He rides out in a peculiar old-fashioned buggy, very dilavidated, and with immease wooden springs. He is a widower with an only child, Miss Minnie, a charming girl of eighteen. Mrs. Wharton spent about three months of the apring and early summer at his pleasant home, revisiting the delightful scene of her youth is the far-famed Valley of the Wyo

of her youth is the far-famed Valley of the Wyoming.

She is described here as a most accomplished
lady, who had a kind word and a genial smile for
everybedy, and whom everybedy liked; and the story
of the hideous crimes charged against her fell upon
the community like a thunderbolt. The inhabitants of
Pittston say that she was the very last one they would
have suspected of anything wicked, and the zeneral
belief in her innocence seems to be firmly estabhabed. When the news was first promugated
every effort was made to keep it from the ears of
her brother and niece, and nowerful influence was
brought to bear to prevent any nubhication of the
story in the local weekly newspapers. It is a fine
commentary on the esteem in which Mr. Nugent is
held by his fellow citizens, when I say that not
a slucle word bearing upon the crimes charged
against Mrs. Whereon has ever been made public by
means of the newspapers in this region.

When stimused by carriers the analysis was a single word bearing goon the crimes charged against Mrs. Wharton has ever been made public by means of the newspapers in this region.

When, stimulated by carlosts, the unhappy man at lest became aware of the terrible tale and was about to succumb to the blow, his kind neighbors again intervened, and by showering upon him their sympathy and persuading him that the published accounts were sensational and garbled, robbed it of much of its force. It has added ten years to his life. Before, he was bright, vivacious, and an interesting conversationalist; now, he is nervous, sad, and reserved. His daughter was totally prostrated by the great affliction, and for nearly six weeks her life was in peril; but she is slowly recovering. She is but a snadow of her former self. "I cannot talk of it!" said the doctor to the Sun correspondent. "I don't know which fall upon few meh, and never but once in a lifetime. I have been selected to bear it, and I must try to do so the best I can."

LOWELL'S MARPLOT ENRAGED.

The Lively Opening of a Promising Cam-Butler Seeing himself as Others See him-

HARTFORD, Aug. 25 .- Gen. J. R, Hawley pubshed in the Courant, this morning, an answer to the attack upon his military record made by Gen. Courant had a reporter in Springfield, and when Butler, in the course of his speech, said that he displaced Gen. Hawley from command in Virginia for inefficiency and incompetency, and that Gen. Hawey was never seen on the field again, the reporter instantly telegraphed the offensive words to Gen.

nd blackguard." This dispatch was carried to the

be read to the audience. Mr. Frask, without look-ing at it, replied?

"No, no, ne won't hear snything of Hawley's,"
and reinsed to allow the Courant reporter to read it.
After the meeting bad adjourned the Courant re-porter, accompanied by a representative of the Epringfield Republican, waited upon Butier at the Massasott House, to give him the reading of the dispatch, and to receive his explanation or retrac-tion, it he had any to make. The Courant's reporter handed the dispatent to Butler, who took it and read tion, if he lad any to make. The Current's reporter handed the dispatent to Butler, who took it and read it through. His cock eye turned green; his cheeky face became livid; he fairly quivered with guilty wrath, and it was some seconds before no could reply. Then he handed back the dispatch, and in an excited, nervous manner, said:

"The man who will denounce me as a list and blackguard is not a fit ascitate, i. F. gentiemen, and I want nothing more to do with him."

The representatives of the press then withdrew. Gen. Hawley says:

Oth. Hawley says:
"The words 'liar and blackguard' have a lawful blace in the English language, and, though I am not an impartial fudge, it strives me that the is one of the lines when they may be properly used." Thus begins Gen. Butler's campaign for the Governor-hip of Massachusetts.

PERILS OF INLAND NAVIGATION. the Sinking of a Coal Boat near Perth Am-

boy-The Captain and Three of his Children Drowned-A Secret Well Kept.
A credible resident of Perth Amboy furnished THE SUN with the following information yesterday: On Monday night the steamboat Bordentown was through Raritan river. The Bordentown had made up her tow at New Brunswick, as is her usual custom. Among the flort was a boat called a flicker, named by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Company, The flicker was commanded by Capt. Christian For

The flicker was commanded by Capt. Christian Forman of Mauch Gounk, Penn. The captain had with him two sons and a daughter aged about 15, air steeping in their berths.

A few miles from Ferth Amboy, when nearly opposite Polit No Point, a propeller bore down on them. It was the Anna of Wilmington. On she came, erashing into the flicker amidsips. The boat stack like a lump of lead, in fifteen feet of water, carrying down the captain and his children. Not a sound was heard from them.

The Bordentown came on to New York. Our informant says that her officers have made no report of the criminal disaster. The finding of the bodies of the captain, his daughter, and one of the bods of the captain, his daughter, and one of the boys on Toursday, brought out the facts.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the officers of the Anna and Bordentown, to attend the inquest, and information has been sent to the widow of Capt. Forman at Mauch Chunk of her bereavement. The bodies are to be taken there for interment. The widow has three children still living. ment. The bodies are to be taken there for inte-ment. The widow has three children still living.

GOING FOR VANDERBILT.

The Captain to be Arrested by Corone Whitehill of Kings County-The End of the Westfield laquest in Brooklyn. Coroner Whitehill of Brooklyn closed the in-

quest in the case of the Westfield explosion resier day afternoon. The jury rendered the following:

"That John Madden and others came to their death from scalds, burns, and other injuries received from the explosion of the boffer of the steamer Vestfield, owned and controlled by the Staten Island Kailond, owned and controlled by the Staten Island Kailond, on the Mith day of July, 1871; that said boiler was defective in its original construction, were not by megad invited the catastrophe with which it met; that Jaco H. Vanite bith. President of said Staten Island Railrond Company, John K. Matthews. United States Island Railrond Company, and Henry Roomson, engineer of said Gombany, are responsible for the use of said defective boiler and the consequences of the size and stoud to held accountable for the death of the aforesid persons."

Signed b. the jury: John W. Inmann, 42 Ross street; James D. Andrews, 443 Fulton street; William Wain wright. 122 South Fifth States: Arthur Duffet. St Broad way: A. C. Williams. 164 Division avenue; Inchert Vinth, 28 Broadway, George H. Lavrence, 475 Atlantic avenue; A. E. Cornwill, 106 Broadway, Charles H. Jacobson, 48 I gion street; William V. Charles H. Jacobson, 48 I gion street; William V. Charles H. Jacobson, 48 I gion street; William V. Carries H. Jacobson, 48 I gion street; William V. Carries H. Jacobson, 48 I gion street; William V. Carries H. Jacobson, 48 I gion street; William V. Corner Waitebill will cause the arrest of Van-

Fight Between a Cat and a Snake.

From the Murtreesboro (Ienn.) Mont'or.

A few days ago a gentleman who is engaged in A few days ago a gentleman who is engaged in farming near this city was walking through his field, near where his hands were plouguaing, when he discovered a cat at some distance coming toward him. Fresently the cat incred aside, and squatting very low, appeared to creep stealthily along as though in scarch of game. He quickened his steps to see if his could discover what was up. He soon discovered a snake, about a foot and a naif or two feet long, and as the cat approached the snake coiled and put himself in a striking position. The cat instantity walks of directly up to the snake and held out one foot near his snakesnip's head, as if daring him to strike. Master snake, being full of spunk, was not the chap to take a dare, consequently he responded with his full strength; but when his head snould have been in direct contact with the cat's now, the paw, like the frishman's flea, wa'n't thar; and before the nead could be withdrawn, it received a heavy blow from the cat's foot, and the paw was again presented with similar results. About four rounds of this sort occurred, when the snake seemed to remember "he wio flights and runs a way may hive to light another day," and with this understanding he preceded and started to quit the field. But he didn't get of that field alive.

Relief for the Westfield Sufferers. Louis Grantegein's concert at the Brooklyn Garden on Thursday night for the benefit of th

Garden on Thursday night for the benefit of the Westfield relief fund netted \$134, and increased the fund to \$416. Mayor Kalindessch yesterday distributed \$435, as follows:

John Brown, 54 Atlantic street, himself, wise, and sitter injured, \$55; Mrs. Richerts, widow, corner of Atlantic and Henry streets, only son kiled \$45; Mrs. Linders, \$55; ballic s reet, hards ad killed, has one franchild, \$55; Mrs. Foley, acad 60 years, \$25 Hamilton avenue, son kiled, \$55; Mrs. Poley, acad 60 years, \$25 Hamilton avenue, son killed, \$55; Mrs. Ryon, \$25; Green land, has one killed, has the son killed, has four young children, \$50; Mrs. kelly, Front and Dock streets, husband silled, has stoney one children, \$50; Mrs. Buckley, Pearl and Concord streets, husband killed, has these young children, \$50; Mrs. Ryon, \$25; Mrs.

THE LOUISIANA USURPATION.

The Proofs of the Conspiracy Leaking Out-Using the Federal Arms to Crush Out at

Anti-Administration Party. Anti-Administration Party.

From the Oncinnat Commercial, Aug. 24.

We had an interview yesterday afternoon with

Mr. P. B. S. Pinchback, manager of the Lowictanian
—a colored people's organ—State Senator from the
Second District of Louisians, and President of the
Thrace Hall Convention in New Orleans. Mr.
Pibeback is an intelligent, well-informed colored
gentleman, whose position in Louisiana affords him
pecular opportunities for getting at the bottom or
most of the political movements in the State, it
was in recard to the recent Custom House Convention at New Orleans that we interviewed him, and
on that subject he panced out asout as follows:

was in recard to the recent Custom House Couvention at New Oriesos that we interviewed him, and on that subject he panied out about as follows:

Interviewer—The question that is most interesing here just now is as to the justification of the United States officials in using toose Foods at the recent Convention at New Oriesas. Was there any necessity for bringing them into the fight?

Mr. Pinchback—No, sir.

Interviewer—Were there any threats or violence of any kind.

Mr. Pinchback—None at all, str.

Interviewer—Mr. Close, in his letter to the Commercial, says he thinks there were threats made by the friends of Warmoth against the Marshal.

Mr. Pinchback—That is not true. That story was trumped up by those gentlemen as an excuss for the outrages they perpetrated upon the people of Louisians. I have with me a coop of their organ, a paper published by the Custom House and switcingd by the Custom House employees, which makes a coarse of that kind, but it is unfounded.

Interviewer—Had Casey, the President's brother-in-law, been on a visit to the President's brother-in-law, been on a visit to the President's brother-in-law, been on a visit to the President just before this Convention?

Mr. Pinchback—Yes, sir; he got back the very day the Convention was to assemble.

Interviewer—What was said about the use of troors being anthorized by the President? Was it

Mr. Pinchback.—Yes, sir; he got back the very day the Convention was to assemble.

Interviewer—What was said soont the use of troots being authorized by the President? Was it supposed that it was directly authorized by him?

Mr. Pinckback.—That was the impression I had, and I think it was the impression that generally prevailed. Packard announced that he had the nighest authority in the nation for the use of subtroops at the Convention, and that of course meant the President.

Interviewer—Mr. Close says, in his communication, that all the halls in the city were engaged by the Warmoth men, and that there was no other piace to meet except the Custom House, unless they went into a hall under the control of the Warmothies? Is that so?

Mr. Pincaback.—Well, I don't know whether the

went into a hall under the control of the Warmothites? I at that so?

Mr. Pincaback.—Well. I don't know whether the Warmott men had all the halls engaged or not, but I do know that a committee of the Custom House men were tendered the Turner Hall, the Deutsch Hall, and two other halls. They were offered four places that I know of. The excuse given for holding the Convention in the Custom Louse, through fear of getting into the hands of the enemy, is all foldered. They did not determine, or at least did not as nounce, where they would assemble until one day prior to the Convention. When our Committee waited upon them the Saturday preceding the Conventiot to ascertain where they were going to meet, they said they could not tell us just then, but would let us know after the meeting of the Committee.

ittee. Interviewer-Didn't they publish the call for the onvention, and mention the place of meeting in the ewspapers in very small type, and purposely make Mr. Pinchback—They didn't publish it at all until one day before the assembling of the Convention, that I saw.

viewer-Was there any danger of public dis rder that day?
Mr. Pinchback-I don't think there was. I do not

Mr. Pinchback—I don't think there was. I do not think there was any apprehension of danger. Interviewer—Was the public business stopped on that day at the Custom House?

Mr. Pinchoack—Yes, sir, Mr. Lynch went there as demanded to know by what authority he was denied admittance to the house, being the Regublican State Senator, but they gave him no satisfaction. I was a delegate and made application masself, and was reissed admission.

Interviewer—Do you think Warmoth had a fair majority of the delegates to the Convention?

Mr. Pinchback—Yes, sir, I can show you by their own roll. Out of the thirty-seven non-contested seats Mr. Warmoth had thirty-two votes, and those thirty-seven delegates represented the most populous parisines of the State. All out three of the thirty-seven signed a protest sgainst assembling in the Custom House.

Interviewer—The Republican party is pre'ty well set up in the State, iso't it?

Afr. Pinchbeck—Well, we don't regard it so. Our total election is on Monday and the Presidents.

set up in the State, isn't it?

Air. Pinchbeck—Weil, we don't regard it so. Our State election is on Monday, and the Presidential election comes off on Tueeday. I stake my reputation on it that we will carry the State on Monday, and I would almost run the same risk that Gen. Grant will be beaten if he don't change the Federal officers.

Interviewer—What is the objection to the President's relative?

dent's relative?

Mr. Pinchback—Well, he is charged with having appointed Democrats to office. Mr. Pinchback—Well, he is charged with having substitled Democrats to office.

Interviewer—He never was a Republican, was he? Mr. Pinchback—He was never so recarded. Teare's no question about it in my mind that this thing was connived at in high quarters. Telegrams were sent from New Orleans to Secretary Boutwell—I sent one muself—asking him whether these men could be allowed to use the Castom House for the surposes of a political convention. We never received an answer to them. Not a fine.

The Discovery of a Great Charnel House

under Trees of Centuries' Growth Who First Inhabited America?

under Trees of Centuries' Growth—
Who First Inhabited America?
Correspondence I the Toronto Iclegraph.
CATUGA, Aug. 21.—On Wednesday last the Rev.
Nathwaiel Wardell, Messes. Orin Wardell (of Toronto), and Daniel Fridenburg were digging on the bring of the letter gentleman, which is on the banks by the Grand River, in the township of Cayuca. When they had got to five or six feet below the surface, a strange sight met them. Piled in layers, one upon top of the other, some 200 skeletons of human beings nearly percet—around the neck of each one being a string of beads. There were also deposited in this pit a number of saxes and estimmers made of stone. In the jaws of several of the skeletons were large stone pures, one of which Mr. O. Wardell took with bim to Toronto a day or two after.

These skeletons are those of men or gigantic stature, some of them measuring nine red, very lew of them being less than seven feet. Some of the thigh bores were found to be at least half a foot longer than those at present known, and one of the skells, being examined, completely covered the head of an ordinary person. These skeletons are supposed to belong to a race of people saterior to the Indians. Some three years ago the bones of a mastodion were found imbedded in the earth about are miles from this spot. The pit and its ghastly occupants are now open to the view of any who may wish to make a visit there.

DUNNYILLE, Aug. 23.—There is not the silehtest doubt that the remains of a lost city are on this farm. At various himes within the past years the remains of much ones with their chamneys had been iound; and there are occases of pits of a similar kind to that just mearthed, though much smaller, in the place which has been discovered before.

farm. At various times within the past years the remains of much houses with their crimmers had been found; and there are decess of pits of a similar kind to that just uncerthed, toough much smaller, in the place which has been discovered before, though the fact has not been made public hitherto. The remains of a thacksmith's slop, containing two tons of charcoal and various implements, were tured up a few months ago. The farm, which consists of 150 acres, has been cultivated for nearly a century, and was covered with a thick growth of pine, so that it must have been ages ago that the remains were deposited there. The skulls of the scientons are of an enormous size and of all manner of simples, about haif as large again as are now to be seen. The teeth in most of them are sild in an almost perfect state of preservation, though the soon fail out when exposed to them are sild in an almost perfect state of preservation, though the soon fail out when exposed to the air. It is supposed that there is gold or silver in large quantities to be found in the premises, as mineral rods have invariably, when lested, pointed to a certain spot, and a few yards from where the last batch of skeetons was found affectly under the apple tree.

Some larte shells, supposed to have been used for holding water, which were also found in the pit were almost perified. There is no doubt that were a scheme of exploration carried on thoroughly the result would be highly intoresting. A good deal of excitement exists in the neighborhood, and many visitors call at the farm daily. The skulls and bones of the giants are hast disappearing, being taxen away by curricily hunters. It is the intention of Mr. Fridenburg to cover the pit up very soon. The pit is glassify in the extreme. The farm is skirted on the north by the Grand river. The pit is close to the omits, but the marks are there to show where the gold or silver treasure is supposed to be under. From the aupearance of the smills it would seen that their possessors died a violent death, as m

A stermind in a Texas River.

A. A. Freeman, Esq., member elect from Haywood county to the next Lexislature, told to one in the chitors of this caper, in the presence of several well-known gentlemen, the following remarkable story: J. B. Maxey, an intelligent citizen of feel's Lepot, in this county, and keeper of the hotel at that place, and for whom A. A. Freeman vouches as a reliable, truckful man, was fishing in a came on Jaiv 7, in Forked Deer river, near Bell's Depot, and intar part of the river between the railroad and art road bridges, when his attention was called to an object in the river, some fifty yards distant.

The Sing Sing Outbreak,

POUGEREPSIE, Aug. 25.—Bernard Wiley, an escaped convict, was taken to Sing Sing prison to-day from the Hickensack juil by the Sheriff of Bergen county. He is not so baily wounded as was at first supposed. Nothing has been heard from the convicts yet at large. Wiceler, the ex-convict, who was captured, certies eyerything in relation to his chartering the steam tog.

THE PRESIDENCY.

OFFICE-HOLDERS' CANDIDATE

For President : USELESS S. GRANT.

THE PRESENT-TAKER. Relations of Useless S. whom the other Office. holders want to Renominate along with Him.

master at Covington, Ky.

11 Orvil L. Grant, Picklicht's brother, partner what the Collector of the Port at Chicago; expects some timing very good after the next election.

111. Frederick T. Drait, Praylou's father in law, Chaumant of Lands at Caronderes. Mo.—ene and by Wilson, late Commissioner of the La d Office; has not set got the inauds, but hopes to get them after the next election. sei got the lauds, but hopes to get them after the but e eccion.

IV. Kev. M. J. Cramer, Prevident's brother-in-law, Minister to Definish; ought to be made Minister to Bernst, ought of the Prevident's lection. V. Abel Eathone Corbin, President's brother-in-law, negotiator of gold and real esta e spectrations with James Fisk, Jr., and Jav Gould; has not made much yet but hopes to after the next election.

VI. Brovet Briz. Gen. F. T. Dead, President's brother-in-law, Chief Useer at the Executive Mansion.

VII. Judge Louis Dent, President's prother-in-law, Counsel for Claimants before the Producent. Fees estimated at \$40.000 a, vear; expects to make more after the next election.

VIII. George W. Dent, President's brother-in-law, only Indian Trader for New Mexico under Indian Bureau; IX. John Dent, President's brother-in-law, only Indian Trader for New Mexico under Indian Bureau; X. Alex, Sharpe, President's brother-in-law, Marshal of the District of Columbia. Alex. Sharps, President's brother in law. Col. James F. Casey, President's brother in law. Col. r of the Port of New Orleans; place worth \$3700 James Longstreet, President's orother in awa n. surveyor of the Port of New Orleans. I. Shaw Hudson, President's own cousin, Misie XIII. Suss Hudson, President's own cousin, Minipter LiGustemais atton, President's brother-in-law ter LiGustemais atton, President's brother-in-law third cousin. Cellector of the Port of Gaiveston, Farsa, XV. Orlando H. Ross, Freedom's own cousin, Clerk in the Third Audior's office, Washinston; hoose for something much better after the next election.

XVI. Dr. Addison Dent, President's ordice, Pressury bepartment, Washington; trusts his merits will be better appreciated after the next election.

XVII. John Shupson, President's own cousin, Second Lieutensant Fourth Artillery; promotion hoped for after March 4, 187.

XVII. George B. Johnson, President's mother a second cousin, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Third District, Ohio; butter things longed for.

XIX. B. L. Winnas, President's consin's husband, Postmaster of Sewport, Kf.; ready for a lighter place.

XX. Miss E. A. Magtuier, President's brother-in-law's second cousin, Clerk in Gen. Spinner's office, XI. A. W. Care, President's brother-in-law's couplings, Appraisance, President's brother-in-law's couplings, Appraisance, President's brother-in-law's XII. Peter Caser, President's brother-in-law's own biocher, Appraisa to kept 1871.

XXII. Peter Caser, President's brother-in-law's own biocher, Appraisa to kept 1872.

XXII. George Geffine, President's couplin's son, Prinf XXIII. George Geffine, President's couplin's son, Prinf XXIII. George Geffine, President's couplin's son, Prinf brother, Postmaster at Vicksburg, Miss. Not as good a place as he would like after 1872 XXIII. George Griffith, President's cousin's son, First XXIII. George Griffith President's consin's son, First joutenant Sixteenth Infan ry.

XXIV. Charles Bent. Whiteside, Illinots. Assistant seesant of Internal Revenue. Not a relation 4.511, ut appointe, by Useless S. in the belief that he was a ran and a prother-in-law's cousts, and named Dent. Is a second-class fraud. Bent is entitled to belong to be family.

e family, XXV. William McKennan, father-in-law of the Pre-dent's own cousin, U. S. Circuit Judge for the West-XXV. William McKennan, take Judge for the Westers own cousin, U.S. Circuit Judge for the Westers of Pennsylvania.
XXVI. Freder, k Dent Grant, President's son, See and Lieutenant, Fourth Cavairy. Going in the service to Pacific Radroad, and gone. Draws two sa arica, XXVII. Ca. Ford. Presidents own cousin. Assessing Internal Revenue at St. Louis. Expects to be Colector of the district in 1873.
XXVIII. Ulyses Grant White, consint of Mrs. Grant Scoond Licateman Fourth Cavairy. Wants to go to Europe, and will probably have no difficulty in getting assembles of the Constitution of the Second Licateman Fourth Cavairy. e mission. XXIX, John J. Grant, a grand nephew of old Jesse, XXIX, John J. Grant, a grand nephew of old Jesse, a seasor of Internal Revenue for the Tweltt bistrict i. New York Wouldn't mind owing Collector. XXX, Isaac Lynde, lather of the wife of the Present's byother-in-law. Major in the United State XXXI. Thomas Sharpe, comma to the President's rother-in law First L entenant of Company F. First brother in law First L catenant of Company F. First Libited States Intantry.

Ext. II. James S. Wadsworth, son of the state of the mother of the Fresident's wife. Was appointed Marchal of New York, but rejected by the Sonate on account of his bad character. Would be willing to recount of his bad character. Would be willing to recount of his bad character. Would be willing to recount of his bad character. It has been all regarded to the wife of the Architecture, provided things came out all right.

XXXII. E. C. David, his bank of the third could of the wife of the Fresident, Special Agont of the Fost Office Department in Historia and lows. It going for something better, as his presen office only pays \$3,000 a constaint provided the present office only pays \$3,000 a constaint provided the or and perquisites.

XXXIV Charles r. Baldwin, consin of the wife of
XXXIV Charles r. Baldwin, consin of the wife of
ket interested to be foun theore W. Morran as the
cet of hand swearer in Ohio. A man for any emersice, Has been dismissed from one office for corrup-

XXXV. Miss Wilson, clerk in the Chicago Post face, cousin of the wife of the President's own broher. XXXVI. S. T. Lambert, M. D., second cousin of the Provident. Receiver of the Public Moneys in Origon, Vis removed from a gaugership in Chicago for the inual reasons.

XXXVII. Reader W. Clarke, the President's own
cousin, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Southern Collin.

XXVIII. Alex. Sharpe, Jr., son of President's brother-in-law, cadel at Annapolis.

XXIX. Isanc M. Lawrence. President's second Consin's Provider in law. Letter-carrier in New York city. Would be willing to be Postmaster.

Dr. Greeley a Powerful Candidate.

Br. Greeley a Powerful Candidate.

From the Circleville Herald.

Greeley is more truly aman of the people than any other man in America. He does not need the Iresidency, for it would add nothing to his greshess or to the esteem in which he is held by the people. If he is ever called to the place, it will be done by the irresistible voice of almost the entire n tion as a compliment to his integrity and his service to his country as a bold and independent editor.

The Administration Preferring Rebels to Union Soldiers.

From the Grand Army Journal, Washington, Aug. 28. Look at one Department alone-the General Post Office Department. Very recently appointments were awarded, these six honorably discharged patriot soldiers, competent and worthy though they are, were refused about meents, while a rebel soldier who noasts of his four years' service against the country, a rebel sory, a rebel surgeon, and a disloyalist who was once dismissed the civil service for his treasonable proclivities, were appointed. Here was a test case, and a square discrimination in favor of rebels as against Unique men. This charge we have made before. It has not been denied. We repeat it, and challenge denial, Among these s'x rebels is one who, on the occasion of the threatened rebel stack upon the Washington pracual, in 1861, mounted his borse in this city and rade in hot haste into Virginia to inform his rebel friends that the arsemal was defended. The circumstances are well known, and the facts cannot be successfully denied. The force that marched in the nuck of time to the defence of the arcand was the lastily-improvised Cassus M. Clay Legion, fiving members of which are ready to testify to the facts here stated.

In the Sixth Auditor's office is a rebel major, and in the Fension Office is his mother. In the latter office the Government employs a rebel captum to assist in the work of paying the betty pittance which is awarded to maimed defenders of the Republic is not the spectacle a romarkuole one? Think of it, comrades and patriots!

Those things have grown too shameful to be endured in silence. The Grand Army of the Republic raises its powerful voice against them. Throwing itself across the track of the faithless officials who are running the country to diagrace and dishoner, that army commands. "Hatt!" And woe be used him who heeds not the warning.

-A New Mexican attorney, in addressing the jury, threatened to blow out the brains of any man who should intimate that his client was guilly -The New Orleans Times coundently antipates that in a few years that city will secure by re-claiming the surrounding awamp and completing a etter system of drainage, as perfect an immunity from

-A London correspondent relates that a Ritual-stic clergyman of the establishment recently had a confessional built in his church after the Roman pat-ern, where, in a dim cubbyhole, kne-ling before a sectored crucifix, his penitents could whisper their size in his ear through a discreet grating. One day, sitting at dinner with his wife, and while a female servant was waiting on the table, he said: "My dear, I no ind a most extraordinary story this morning to the coals and went on to relate the interesting and girl who was waiting listened, turned a he room, went to a Catholic priest, and

lic. It was her confession the Ritualist Fall 1 Con-essor was telling his wife. -A young and newly-fledged Justice of the first time to marry a couple. He nervous v loars through "Every Man his Own Lawyer" and " hances he crowd grew impatient, and he to d the couple held up their right hand*. This done, he presented the following charge: "You and each of you do ou will tell the truth, the waole truth, and notains out the truth, and that you will love honor, cler is and obey each other during the term of your man at

lives, so help you God." Both masses of sol move. I will," and the Justice charged them a dollo each, and pronounced them man and wire. -The British Consul-General at Taurly in Northern Persia writes respecting the lamine in that country; "Troops of famine stricken was clos pass daily through this town on their way to has a from the southern provinces. Many of their companions died on the road, which is nardly to be wondered at, considering that their a le surtenance was the grass and roots they gathered by the wayside. In Khoraesan Meshed) from 250 to 800 human beings die of starvation daily. The survivors are too werk to bury that dead. Many have offered their children for said-sa adult girl or boy for five mannes of wheat—and find no purchasers. The mannes of the costs seven fraces, and of fice ten fraces. The Toronians have carried away everything, and the poole having cases at their borses, are madde to occore them."